

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
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## ASIA & PACIFIC

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## FINANCE MINISTRY 'REACTS FAVORABLY' TO CARTER ADDRESS

OW200406Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0352 GMT 20 Jan 78 W

[Text] Tokyo Jan 20 KYODO--Finance Ministry officials reacted favorably Friday to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's State of the Union message in Washington Thursday. In the message, the officials said, President Carter expressed his determination to seek early congressional approval of his comprehensive energy conservation bill and do his best to curb inflation. This can be regarded as a sign that the Carter administration intends to take stronger measures to support the value of the U.S. dollar, they said.

But, the officials said, it may continue to be difficult for President Carter to secure early passage of the energy bill, and unless this problem is resolved, the dollar's value will not stabilize in the true sense of the word. The officials, however, said the State of the Union message should be appreciated as a whole because it places emphasis on measures to support the dollar's value and steps to stimulate the U.S. economy.

## FUKUDA: JAPAN TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION WITH U.S.

OW200402Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 20 Jan 78 W

[Text] Tokyo Jan 20 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Friday Japan would strengthen cooperation with the United States in order to contribute to world peace and prosperity. Speaking at a national convention of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party of which he is the president, Fukuda welcomed a settlement of U.S.-Japanese trade difficulties last week. The 1-day convention was held at Nibiyu Public Hall with some 2,300 delegates from all over the country attending.

Fukuda, who also is president of the ruling party, said Japan's diplomacy was based on close relations with the United States. On the basis of stable, cooperative relations between Japan and the United States, said Fukuda, he would like to actively contribute to the peace and prosperity of the world.

On the domestic recession, Fukuda admitted that his efforts to overcome the slump, the No 1 task for his government, lagged 1 year behind the schedule. He expressed his determination to arrest the protracted recession this year. Fukuda said not much could be expected in exports and equipment investment by private industries. He said fiscal policy would have to play the lead role and, therefore, the government has decided to compile an extralarge national budget emphasizing spending for public works. The prime minister said the budget would help attain the goal of 7 percent economic growth for next fiscal year.

He said the LDP is the only political party which can steer the nation through the changing international situation. Fukuda called for reconstruction of the party to discharge its responsibility as the No 1 political party and respond to the people's expectations. In this connection, Fukuda stressed the need for a fair election of the party president.

Masayoshi Ohira, party secretary general, emphasized that the party should take a flexible and practical posture to cope with the situation. He cautioned against an easygoing compromise with opposition parties on revision of the budget. Ohira called on the party to open its doors to the people to put an end to a long-time stagnation in its growth.

## GOVERNMENT SAYS 7 PERCENT GROWTH RATE 'TARGET'

OW200413Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo Jan 20 KYODO--The government officially declared Friday that 7 percent economic growth in fiscal 1978 is a target and not an international pledge. The government took the action because a difference of view on the subject arose between the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party. The statement said the government has set the economic growth target for fiscal 1978 at about 7 percent to stabilize the people's livelihood. It said reaching the target would also contribute to the adjustment of economic difficulties with foreign countries. The 7 percent target was referred to in a joint statement issued by the United States and Japan, ending a trade dispute between the two countries. The discrepancy surfaced when Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda described the 7 percent growth as a target and "not a commitment."

Tohio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, and Masayoshi Ohira, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, called it an international commitment which must be fulfilled.

The opposition parties were ready to grill the government on the issue in the Diet when it resumes session Saturday after a year-end and new-year recess. The expression of an international commitment was excluded from the action program submitted to the LDP convention under way.

Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, told newsmen the government pledged to do its utmost to attain the goal in U.S.-Japanese trade talks last week.

## NEW POLITICAL PARTY FORMED BY FORMER JSP MEMBERS

OW201119Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1036 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 20 KYODO--Three lower house members who bolted the Japan Socialist Party last year formed a new political group Friday tentatively called the United Social Democrats. The three party founders are Dietmen Shigeo Oshiba, Yanosuke Narazaki and Shogo Abe, who left the JSP in a conflict with the biggest opposition party. Following is the party-wise numerical strength as of Friday, the day before the Diet reconvenes from its year-end and new year recess.

Lower House		Upper House
296	Liberal Democratic Party	123
120	Japan Socialist Party	55
56	Komeito	28
28	Democratic Socialist Party	11
19	Japan Communist Party	16
17	New Liberal Club	5
-	Niin Club	5
3	Non-partisans Club	-
-	Independents Club	4
3	United Social Democrats	-
4	Independents	3
5	Vacancies	4
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511	total	252

## FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA VISITS SAUDI ARABIA

For reportage on Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda's current visit to Saudi Arabia, see the 17 Jan and subsequent issues of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

## KUNAYEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Talks Held 19 Jan

SK200353Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--Talks between the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union were held in Pyongyang on January 19.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kye Ung-tae and personages concerned Yi Chong-sen, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Kil-hyon and Kim Chae-peng, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union. Present on the Soviet side were head of the delegation Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party, and members of the delegation--M.N. Tarasov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, minister of light industry of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; V.P. Lomakin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and first secretary of the Maritime Provincial Party Committee; L.F. Ilyichev, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; O.A. Chukanov, deputy department director of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; and G.A. Kriulin, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and ambassador of the Soviet Union to our country.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the problem of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the peoples of the two countries and a series of other problems of common concern. The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and comradely friendship.

## Opera 'Flower Girl' Performed

SK200359Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 20 (KCNA)--The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre on January 19 in honour of the Soviet party and government delegation on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Invited to see the performance were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Comrade Kye Ung-tae and personages concerned Yi Chong-sen, Yi Chong-ok, and Kim Kil-hyon and working people in the city. Staffers of the Soviet Embassy here were also invited there.

The revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic quality. After the performance, the delegation presented a floral basket to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance. Prior to the performance, the guests saw round the facilities of the Mansudae Art Theatre.

## 'MIXED' REACTION TO PAK CHONG-HUI'S PRESS CONFERENCE

SK180840Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 18 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 18 (HAPTONG)--Spokesmen for the government and opposition parties here today showed mixed reactions to President Pak Chong-hui's policy statements at his New Year press conference.

Rep. Pak Chol, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Republican Party, said the president's statements were characterized by the expression of his firm determination to carry on his forward-looking national policies. On the other hand, Rep. Ko Chae-chung, spokesman for the major opposition New Democratic Party, said he was disappointed with the statements, for, he said, the president failed to mention when he was going to lift the existing presidential emergency decrees.

The ruling party spokesman said the president gave the people a sense of mission and a vision for their future by showing his firm determination to achieve the national development and prosperity. He called on the people to rally behind the president and join in the concerted efforts to attain the three basic national objectives for the year--strong national unity, continued economic growth and self-reliant national defense posture.

Rep. Yi Ching-sik, Pak's counterpart of the pro-government parliamentary group, Yujonghoe, said the chief executive "presented his grand policy plans fluently" in the statements this morning. He was impressed by the president's firm stance to defend the nation's independence and attain a self-sufficiency and self-reliance, he said. "Now the people must think over what and how they can contribute to the development of their fatherland," he said.

Rep. Ko, the opposition spokesman, said the president's press conference ended in a routine annual affair, giving nothing new. He was disappointed that the president gave no plan at all on the "normalization of democratic politics" and that he did not even mention when he was going to lift the presidential emergency decrees despite the fact that this is an election year. He also complained that the president did not discuss the political developments, human rights situation and the free press, saying that the president's statements were just "full of self-praises on material achievements of the government."

The spokesman for the splinter opposition Democratic Unification Party, Yu Taek-hyong, also expressed his disappointment with the press conference, saying that the president failed to present a new clue to solving domestic political problems.

Major economic organizations welcomed the government economic policies which President Pak Chong-hui disclosed in his New Year press conference.

The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said in a statement the major economic policy objective of building domestic industries on scales large enough to ensure their international competitiveness reflected President Pak's far-sighted vision for the economic future of the nation. The Federation of Korean Industries said it wholeheartedly welcomes President Pak's economic policy objectives of the expansion of private investment, the internationalization and rationalization of private domestic industries, a balanced development of large and small-scale industries, the stabilization of commodity prices and savings promotion.

The Korean Traders' Association said it would welcome President Pak's declared intention to continue to pursue the export-led economic development strategy for this year.

The Federation of Small and Medium Industries also welcomed Pak's economic policy enunciation, saying that his declared policy efforts to foster the development of small and medium industries are most welcome.

#### HAPTONG REPORTS CARTER'S STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE

SK200132Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0132 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Washington, Jan. 19 (HAPTONG)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in his first State-of-the-Union message, asserted today that the U.S. is undertaking compensatory measures to ensure that an adequate balance of forces remain in Korea in return for the proposed withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea.

In a 50-page-long message sent to the Congress today, President Carter also asserted that "An essential element of American security is the maintenance of stability in the Western Pacific, where the U.S. plays a major role in maintaining a balance of power."

On Korea, he said, "We are seeking to readjust our military presence in Korea by reducing our ground forces on the peninsula and undertaking compensatory measures to ensure that an adequate balance of forces remain." Regarding China, he said that the U.S. is continuing the process of normalization of its relations with China within the framework of the Shanghai Communiqué.

President Carter, in a separate speech before the joint session of the House and Senate this evening, also stressed that "The very heart of our identity as a nation is our firm commitment to human rights." He cited that the U.S. has restored a moral basis for its foreign policy, adding that "The world must know that in support of human rights the U.S. will stand firm."

Carter listed the following as three major foreign policy goals of the U.S.: the security of the U.S., a world at peace and world economic growth and stability. Saying that security is based on America's national will and on the strength of its armed forces, President Carter cited that "Security also comes through the strength of our alliances."

On world economic growth, he said, "We are trying to develop a more just international system. In this spirit, we are supporting the struggle for human development in Asia, Africa, and Latin America."

#### DETAILS OF ROK-U.S. PROSECUTION AGREEMENT RELEASED

SK200316Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0302 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 20 (HAPTONG)--The Justice Ministry today released the contents of the mutual prosecution assistance agreement concluded between it and the U.S. Department of Justice early this month to provide a legal underpinning for the questioning of Pak Tong-sen.

The 15-point accord, spelling out terms and conditions for communicating with the central figure in the Korean payoff scandal in Washington, was signed by Benjamin R. Civiletti, acting deputy U.S. attorney general and Yi Chong-won, vice justice minister on Jan. 10 in Seoul.

Today's release of the Seoul-Washington agreement came three days after the U.S. Embassy here made public a memorandum of understanding concluded between the U.S. Justice Department and Pak regarding the Korean rice dealer's promise to give truthful testimony in exchange for the department's offer to grant immunity from prosecution and seek dismissal of the indictment against him.



The Justice Ministry, making public the contents of the agreement, said it was drafted on the principle of international laws and practices and within the framework of local law under the premise of the principle of sovereign rights.

The ministry announcement said a speedy solution to the Pak case is an essential task for the recovery of the traditional friendship between Korea and the United States. It said South Korea, prior to concluding the pact, has made it plain that the respect of Pak's free will and his voluntary cooperation remain the key to the implementation of the agreement.

Gist of the agreement is as follows:

--"The questioning shall concern Mr. Pak's relationship with United States officials, including congressmen, and related actions or statements made by Mr. Pak or made in his presence. Mr. Pak may also be questioned about Korean or American nationals or entities utilized by him to conduct such relationship. The questioning shall not concern actions or statements of officials of the Republic of Korea Government or of any third country, except any which may have occurred in the United States or in the presence of United States officials."

--"When Mr. Pak comes to the United States as a witness in connection with prosecution of indictments against United States officials, the scope of examination by the prosecution shall be the same as in Korea."

"...Relevant portions of the transcripts of Mr. Pak's Seoul interrogation may be provided by the United States Department of Justice to United States Congressional committee. The committees will be urged to accept the transcripts in lieu of personal appearances by Mr. Pak. In addition, they will be asked by the United States Department of Justice not to subpoena Mr. Pak when he visits the United States for trial testimony."

#### GOVERNMENT SOURCE CONFIRMS PAK HOUSE APPEARANCE REQUEST

SK190112Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (HAPTONG)--The question of whether Pak Tong-son appears before the U.S. House ethics panel for testimony on the alleged Korean payoff scandal is not expected to be decided until after the completion of the on-going U.S. Justice Department interrogation of Pak in Seoul.

A Korean Government source said today the government had confirmed the receipt by the Korean Embassy in Washington of a request from Special Counsel Leon Jaworski of the ethics panel for Pak's appearance before the panel, but the government has no intention to resume any negotiation over the request with the U.S. Government.

Denying any knowledge of the report that Pak's American lawyer has indicated to an ethics panel member the possibility of Pak's testimony before the panel in a closed session, the source said it is not an appropriate time to pursue the question any further since American interrogation of Pak is still underway here.

It said the question is expected to be settled in one way or another next week when the U.S. Justice Department begins efforts to resolve the issue with the panel on the basis of the result of the testimonies it obtained from Pak in Seoul.

Under a memorandum of understanding between the Justice Department of the U.S. and Pak published here Tuesday, the department is obliged to persuade the ethics panel to forego the issuance of subpoenas for Pak in return for the furnishing by the department of Pak's sworn testimonies it has obtained in Seoul.

## HAPTONG: U.S. ENVOYS RELAY HOSTS' CONCERN OVER ASIAN POLICY

SK190320Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0238 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 19 (HAPTONG)--American envoys stationed in Asian countries have relayed the concern and skeptical reaction of their host countries over President Jimmy Carter's Asian policy to their State Department, according to a government source here today.

The envoys conveyed the negative reaction of their host nations to Carter's policy, especially that of withdrawing ground troops from Korea, to the State Department officials present during their annual policy review conference held in Hongkong Jan. 4 and 5.

The state department officials present at the Hongkong meeting included Richard Holbrooke, assistant state secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

## HAPTONG REPORTS HOLBROOKE ADDRESS ON KOREAN ISSUES

SK200139Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0128 GMT 20 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Washington Jan. 19 (HAPTONG)--Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs of the State Department, said today that the proposed U.S. troops pullout and the Pak Tong-sen affairs should not be related and the United States will stand by its treaty commitments to the Koreans.

In an address before the national foreign policy conference for editors and broadcasters on the subject of "U.S. Interest and the South Korean Peninsula" held at the State Department, the assistant secretary, saying that President Carter does not desire to change the strategic balance on the Korean Peninsula, noted that we continue and will continue to watch the peninsula every day, every week, because this is clearly always one of the potentially most dangerous places on the earth.

Mr. Holbrooke further said that "I want to stress that the United States is augmenting its air fighter capability this year from the present 60 to 72 to maintain the security commitment. And we have asked the Congress for permission to turn over 800 million dollars worth of equipment in addition to the foreign military sales and credits which we are also routinely asking for."

On the human rights front, "I think that the issues are still with us but there is some cause for feeling that some recent actions that have occurred have indicated some forward movement," he went on.

On the Pak Tong-sen case, "We do not wish to see the Pak Tong-sen affair further cause problems between our two countries," he added.

## ROK TO CONTINUE 'VIGOROUS DRIVE' FOR NONALIGNED TIES

SK190233Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0113 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpts] Seoul, Jan. 19 (HAPTONG)--South Korea will seek the establishment of diplomatic ties with several more nonaligned countries this year as part of its vigorous drive aimed at consolidating relations with the nonaligned bloc. Sources at the Foreign Ministry said today that economic cooperation will be stepped up with the nonaligned nations in a way to increase substantial ties with the Third World.

They said the government plans to launch positive diplomatic moves to cope with a conference of the 25-nation nonaligned coordinative bureau to be held in Afghanistan in May and the nonaligned foreign ministers' meeting to be held in Yugoslavia in August. They said Seoul's peace-oriented diplomatic efforts could bear fruit in the foreseeable future when South Korea receives an overwhelming support in the international community.

The Foreign Ministry Wednesday informed overseas Korean missions of this year's major foreign goals enunciated by President Park Chong-hui in his New Year press conference. With the notification, it also told them to inform their host governments of the foreign policy goals for this year.

#### NDF LEADER KIM URGES PARTY TO NAME PRESIDENTIAL RUNNER

SK190830Y Seoul HAITONG in English 0815 GMT 19 Jan 78 SK

[Excerpt] Seoul, Jan. 19 (HAITONG)--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam today called on his New Democratic Party to convene an extraordinary party convention to name a candidate for the coming presidential elections.

Saying that an opposition party should not give up efforts for the transfer of government power, the former party head contended his party would have no raison d'etre if it turns away from the presidential election which he says is directly related to the transfer of power. He said a voice in favor of putting up a candidate is getting stronger within the party than the argument against it. Kim made the remarks before embarking on a 20-day tour of the United States and Japan which will start Friday.

Kim said he believes a signature-collecting campaign will begin shortly to demand a party convention, adding that obtaining one third of the signatures of convention delegates is not so difficult.

Asked if he would run for the presidency when his party decided to pick a candidate, he declined to be specific.

#### VARIANT 1973, 1974 COAL CONSUMPTION FIGURES NOTED

[Editorial Report SK] The HAITONG report entitled "ROK May Import Coal From 1979; 'Ever Rising' Demand Cited", published on page E 5 of the 16 January DAILY REPORT, in the fourth paragraph cites ROK coal consumption figures for the years 1973 and 1974 as 14.7 million tons and 900,000 tons respectively. The Pusan paper KUKCHE SINBO in Korean on 17 January carries a similar report on its second page, which cites the figures 14.7 million tons for 1973 and 14.9 million tons for 1974.



FOREIGN MINISTRY: TENG HSIAO-PING TO VISIT 'SOON'

BK200142Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has announced in a communique that PRC Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will pay an official visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB] soon at the invitation of U Ne Win, president of the SRUB and chairman of the State Council, and U Maung Maung Kha, prime minister of the SRUB.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT DORONJSKI CONTINUES VISIT

San Yu Banquet

BK191502Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Secretary of the State Council Gen San Yu and his wife hosted a banquet this evening at the presidential house for the vice president of Yugoslavia's State Presidency, Stevan Doronjski, and his wife. Also present at the banquet were the members of the State Council and their wives; members of the Council of Ministers, headed by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, and their wives; the chairmen and members of the Council of People's Justices, Council of People's Attorneys and Council of People's Inspectors and their wives; BSPP Central Committee members; British Ambassador T.J. O'Brien and his wife; Yugoslav ambassador Vlado Sestan and his wife; the vice chiefs of staff and officials from military and civilian circles.

Meetings With Burmese Ministers

BK191504Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, who is accompanying the Yugoslav vice president, today visited ministerial offices and called on Minister of Planning and Finance-Cooperatives U Tun Tin and Minister of Mines and Industry No 2 Col Maung Cho. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Ministers of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and U Myo Myint as well as Director General of the Foreign Economic Relations Department U Thein Myint. Later, Dr Gligorijevic and his party met a group of officials headed by Minister of Mines and Industry No 2 Col Maung Cho, at a conference hall of the Planning and Finance Ministry, to discuss matters of bilateral economic cooperation. Also present were Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein, Deputy Minister of Mines Col Than Tin and officials of the ministries of Planning and Finance, Mines and Industry No 2.

Calls on Ne Win

BK191417Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vice President of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski and his party called on the president and Chairman of the State Council U Ne Win at the presidential house this afternoon. Present at the meeting were State Council Secretary Gen San Yu, Foreign Minister U Hla Phone, Director General of the President's Office Lt Col Aye Kyaw and Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department U Saw Hlaing. The SPRY Vice president was accompanied by SFYR Federal Executive Council member Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mirko Ostojic and Yugoslav Ambassador Vlado Sestan.

## EDITORIAL STRESSES SELF-RELIANCE, UNDERSTANDING OF 'FRIENDS'

BK200711Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK

[Editorial: "The Cambodian People Firmly Adhere to the Stands of Independence, Mastery and Self-Reliance and Clearly Distinguish Friends and Foes the World Over"]

[Text] Cambodia is small and poor, its population sparse. However, the Cambodian people under the leadership of the KCP are extremely courageous. They firmly believe in independence, which has been tempered and tested in the successive, protracted, arduous and complex revolutionary movements. This solid stance has enjoyed the support of numerous friends, far and near, on the five continents and in all parts of Africa and Latin America in particular.

However, imperialists, reactionaries and expansionists of all stripes are most indignant and harbor ugly grudges against the independence, mastery and self-reliance of our Cambodian people. For this reason, and especially at a time when our Cambodian people and Cambodian Revolutionary Army are fighting against the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, these people have said we have all been smashed and that if Vietnam wants to conquer Cambodia, it can do so in only 24 hours. Moreover, they have branded us as they like, saying we are the slaves of this or that country or that we are partners of this or that country in provoking someone else.

These people, on the one hand, pretend to be prognosticators as part of their psywar tactics to frighten, demoralize and intimidate peoples and armies of small and weak countries into surrendering to them beforehand so that they can encroach upon and invade other people's territory at will in accordance with their determination to uphold class interests and the interests of their aggressive, expansionist and annexationist policy. On the other hand, they gratuitously brand other people in an attempt to deceive and confuse world public opinion in order to intimidate small countries and poor peoples, causing the latter to lose confidence in themselves and surrender to them and thus remain afraid of them in accordance with their pernicious doctrine which claims: Small countries cannot fight; small countries have to be somebody's satellite; if you are not my satellite, you have to be someone else's satellite; small countries cannot be independent and self-reliant!

As for our Cambodian people and nation and our Cambodian Revolutionary Army led by the KCP, we clearly and firmly are determined to be our own master. Our people made immense sacrifices in the past arduous and difficult struggle certainly not in order to become somebody's satellite. If we wanted to become a foreign satellite we would not have made such great sacrifices. By fighting the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese aggressors, we confirm we do not intend to become anybody's satellite. We fight in order to enable the Cambodian people to remain masters of their own destiny and the destiny of Cambodia and to enable the Cambodian people to remain masters of their farmland, lakes, rivers, forests and national resources.

Moreover, we are fighting mainly by relying on our own efforts, with constant confidence in the strength of our own people and our revolutionary army and with faith in the correct leadership of our KCP.

This confidence is concrete and reasonable. It derives from the actual, complex, tortuous and protracted struggle waged by our people and revolutionary army under the KCP's correct and wise leadership. Our independence and mastery is extremely strong. Nevertheless, we are striving to master as many friends as possible the world over. We recognize our friends and our foes. We distinguish between good and bad friends.

We respect and love friends who are good to us, who respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and who deal with us on an equal footing. But our friend-making criterion is not based on whether this or that friend can provide material aid. It is based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and mutual benefit, on sentiments of solidarity in accordance with the principle of respecting and protecting the right of each country, be it large or small, to manage its own destiny; and in accordance with the principle of protecting justice against injustice, interference and aggression.

Our Cambodian people, who have directly and successively suffered imperialist aggression and Vietnamese annexationist and expansionist aggression and who are resolute in fighting against all acts of aggression, interference and expansion, clearly realize the precious value and undeniable effectiveness of the strength of unity that can be given to them through moral, spiritual, political and diplomatic fields by all friends near and far in the world on the basis of the principle of protecting the right of the people of each country, be it large or small, to manage their own destiny in accordance with the principle of protecting justice against injustice, interference and aggression.

Therefore the Cambodian people, who already are confident in their own strength, are also confident in the strength of unity with all friends, near and far, in the world. For this reason Democratic Cambodia is making every effort to strengthen its solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces throughout the world over. For the same reason, Democratic Cambodia has resolutely stayed in the great community of the non-aligned nations.

Though there are indeed some complications among the Third World countries and, particularly, within the great community of the non-aligned nations, these countries--particularly the non-aligned--possess many good qualities. They are numerous in terms of countries and population; they have strong, multifaceted and profound contradictions with imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, dominationism and expansionism; they wage strong, multifaceted struggles against imperialism, old and new colonialism, racism, dominationism, expansionism and so on; they oppose acts of aggression, expansion, annexation, subversion and protectionism of all stripes; and they persistently and consistently fight for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, justice, mastery and self-determination of each country.

In particular, with regard to Cambodia the majority of non-aligned countries have assisted, supported and sympathized with us from the beginning, both during the 5-year war against the U.S. imperialism for national liberation, and since the liberation of the country on 17 April 1975. The majority of non-aligned countries respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia and deal with us correctly on the basis of equality. Democratic Cambodia greatly needs such friendly countries.

#### REPORTAGE ON TENG YING-CHAO DELEGATION'S 19 JANUARY ACTIVITIES

##### Meeting With Pol Pot

BK200238Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] At 0900 on 19 January at the state guest house, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with visiting Comrade Teng Ying-chao, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC.

Present on the occasion from the Cambodian side were Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Nor Central Committee and chairman of the CPRA Standing Committee; Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs; Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action; and a number of cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

Present on the Chinese side were Comrade Han Nien-lung, deputy foreign minister; Comrade Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the PRC Foreign Ministry; Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Cambodia; and Comrade Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the protocol Department of the PRC Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao expressed her pleasure at being able to visit Democratic Cambodia, thus fulfilling a wish she has had for years. The comrade vice chairman also expressed her confidence that the mutual understanding, great revolutionary friendship and great militant solidarity that exist between our two parties and peoples of China and Cambodia will be strengthened further and expanded through this visit. Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao conveyed to our party secretary and other leading Cambodian comrades the revolutionary fraternal regards and best wishes of Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and comrades vice chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing. She also extended best wishes to Comrade Secretary Pol Pot and other Cambodian leading comrades for their good health, long life and brilliant success in carrying out their lofty revolutionary tasks. The comrade vice chairman also expressed her hope that the KCP, the Government of Democratic Cambodia and the Cambodian people would always be victorious in defending the country, continuing the socialist revolution and building socialism.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot expressed the great joy of the Cambodian people in receiving Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao, who has come to visit Democratic Cambodia in her capacity as the highest envoy of the glorious CCP, the NPC and the PRC Government and people--our comrades in arms and brothers--and in her capacity as the closest comrade in arms of Comrade Premier Chou En-lai, who was the lofty and intimate comrade in arms of our Cambodian people. Our comrade party secretary asked Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao to convey his regards and warmest revolutionary fraternal salutations as well as best wishes to Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and comrades vice chairman Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing for good health, long life and brilliant successes in carrying out their lofty tasks.

Comrade Secretary Pol Pot also expressed his pleasure at and congratulations on the present excellent situation in China under the correct leadership of the CCP with Comrade Chairman Hua as leader. The comrade secretary also wished the fraternal Chinese people new, greater victories in continuing the socialist revolution and construction.

The conversation proceeded in a warm and intimate atmosphere permeated with the spirit of the great revolutionary friendship and great militant solidarity which have traditionally existed between our two parties and peoples of Cambodia and China.

#### Visit to Phnom Penh School

BK200500Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 January, accompanied by Comrade Khieu Ponnary, chairman of the Women's Association of Democratic Cambodia, and Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action, Comrade Teng Ying-chao, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, visited a revolutionary primary school in Phnom Penh.

Comrade Han Nien-lung, deputy foreign minister; Comrade Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; Comrade Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Cambodia; Comrade Pu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry; and various other Chinese comrades also accompanied Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao on this visit.

Upon arrival at the revolutionary primary school, Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao was most warmly and intimately welcomed by Comrade Yun Yat, minister of culture and education, and Comrade (Chuay), director of the school, as well as hundreds of revolutionary children who waved bouquets of flowers and actively and resoundingly expressed their greetings permeated with joyful feelings and profound sentiments of revolutionary friendship to the highest envoy of the fraternal and comradely Chinese people.

After extending warmest greetings to Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao and other Chinese comrades, Comrade Minister Yun Yat explained the present educational and training affairs of our Democratic Cambodia. The comrade pointed out the directives on our educational plan and programs aimed at eliminating illiteracy throughout the country within 3 years and the influence of the rotten and evil culture of the society of imperialism and oppressor classes of all stripes.

Speaking about the results of the educational and training activities (began this year) under the correct leadership of the KCP, Comrade Yun Yat underlined that our Democratic Cambodia has destroyed the old culture in all its forms and completely cleansed Cambodian society of it.

Concerning the elimination of illiteracy, she said we have already educated 90 percent of the people in how to read and write. The remaining 10 percent are mainly elderly people over 60 years old. The fundamental direction of education and training in Democratic Cambodia is to serve the tasks of defending Democratic Cambodia and continuing socialist revolution and construction.

Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao expressed her admiration for the educational and training lines of the KCP and the Government of Democratic Cambodia aimed at educating children to succeed in their future revolutionary duties. The comrade remarked that the KCP has gathered various new experiences in revolutionary education and training which are worthy of study. Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao expressed the belief that the cause of education in Democratic Cambodia would constantly develop and achieve successive splendid results under the correct leadership of the KCP.

Later on, Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao and other Chinese comrades visited revolutionary children studying literature, mathematics and geography. Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao and all the Chinese comrades were warmly and intimately greeted by all the boy and girl students and their teachers.

#### BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR--On the morning of 17 January Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, met with Comrade Mihailo Lompar, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, at the latter's request. The ambassador paid a courtesy call and bid farewell to the comrade deputy prime minister prior to his temporary home leave. Comrade Ieng Sary asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings and friendly salutations to Comrade Milos Minic, president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia. The audience proceeded in an intimate and cordial atmosphere permeated with a spirit of firm friendship and solidarity between the peoples and countries of Cambodia and Yugoslavia. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GNT 19 Jan 78 BK]



## 29TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF LPLA MARKED 20 JAN

## Supreme Command Order of the Day Issued

BK200530Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 000000MT 20 Jan 78 BK

[20 January Order of the Day issued by the LPLA Supreme Command to all LPLA contingents on the occasion of the 20th founding anniversary of the LPLA--signed by Minister of National Defense and LPLA Commander in Chief Khantai Siphanden]

[Text] Beloved cadres and combatants in the regular armed forces, regional forces and local guerrillas; beloved national defense workers and office employees:

Today we mark the 29th founding anniversary of the LPLA in an atmosphere in which our army and people of all nationalities jubilantly rejoice over the great achievements they have recorded over the past 2 years in safeguarding and building the new regime and in an atmosphere of full confidence in the glorious future of their country.

Together with the common victor of our nation and people, our armed forces have persevered and marched forward with the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, have surmounted all difficulties and tests and have recorded outstanding achievements in various fields. Constantly maintaining revolutionary vigilance, our armed forces and all our nationalities have smashed all enemy schemes of provocation and sabotage; successfully defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country; safeguarded the revolutionary administration; maintained peace and public order; provided security for our people's national construction tasks; and ardently made noble contributions to the defense of the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. At the same time our armed forces have also carried out the work of educating and mobilizing the people; building revolutionary foundations; increasing production; practicing thrift to become self-reliant and self-sufficient in accordance with party and state policy, and attentively participating in the national economic restoration and construction.

Withstanding numerous grueling tests and carrying out party and state tasks with utmost perseverance in order to execute routine duties and to improve and build themselves, our armed forces have rapidly grown stronger and bigger. Their combat vigor is clearly strengthened. The entire army is closely united and is fully confident in the party leadership. It is ready to effectively implement all party and state policies, lines, orders and resolutions.

Our armed forces are very proud and honored to have received party Central Committee and government commendation on the occasion of our second national day. The commendation says: Our armed forces have further enhanced their fine traditions, maintained high vigilance and combat readiness and accomplished all tasks entrusted to them by the party and state, thereby deserving the honor of being trusted and loved by our people.

On this glorious historic occasion our armed forces would like to express profound gratitude to the party--the leader and organizer of all victories of the Lao revolution--and pledge that we will always behave in accordance with the sincere trust and attention of the party. Our armed forces express our gratitude to all our nationalities and to local administrations nationwide for paying attention to training, educating, supporting, nurturing and taking care of the armed forces and for building our army's strength so that it can accomplish all noble and glorious tasks.

On this occasion on behalf of the Central Military Party Committee, the National Defense Ministry and the LPLA Supreme Command, I acclaim and hail all cadres and combatants in the regular armed forces, regional forces and local guerrillas, as well as national defense workers and office employees, for upholding the spirit of patriotism and love of the new regime, cherishing the traditions of revolutionary heroism, surmounting all difficulties

and obstacles and brilliantly fulfilling their respective duties. I convey my greetings and intimate love to all crippled cadres and combatants, as well as those who are sick and under medical care, to the families of those persons who sacrificed their lives for the country, and to the families of our army men throughout the country for their contributions to the struggle of our nation and people.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the armies and people of the fraternal socialist countries and all friends throughout the world for rendering excellent support and assistance to our army and people in the struggle in the past as well as in the new period of the Lao revolution.

Beloved national defense cadres, combatants, workers and office employees: At present we are carrying out the revolution of socialist transformation and socialist construction. In so doing we have basic favorable conditions in various fields. However we must clearly understand that we still face numerous difficulties. On the one hand though they suffer heavy defeats, the imperialists and reactionary forces have not yet abandoned their dark schemes aimed at destroying and sabotaging our Lao revolution, while on the other hand the duties of our armed forces and people in defending and preserving the revolutionary fruits and the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia remain heavy.

Thus it is requested that we maintain high revolutionary vigilance; strive to build the national defense for the people and to strengthen the people's armed forces of all nationalities; defend and maintain national independence, sovereignty and peace and security; promote the tasks of socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country and ardently contribute to the revolutionary struggles of the world nations.

To accomplish these duties, our national defense cadres, combatants, workers and office employees must maintain high vigilance; be ready to fight and to organize a good fighting plan; resolutely and promptly smash all enemy schemes and acts of encroaching upon the independence, sovereignty, territory, territorial waters and airspace of our country; safeguard and maintain national security and our people's labor; exert efforts to mobilize and educate the people; build political foundations; respect the people's collective mastership; intensify the unity between the army and the people and between the various nationalities; pay attention to wholeheartedly assisting the people and the revolutionary administration; act as a model in strictly implementing all lines and policies of the party and state; attentively participate in restoring and building the national economy and culture; strive to boost production and to practice thrift to become self-sufficient in accordance with the policy adopted by the Central Military Party Committee and the LPLA Supreme Command; guarantee good welfare and good health for all cadres and combatants; efficiently safeguard, maintain and utilize the weapons, war supplies and technical bases of the army; wisely practice thrift in using manpower and wealth; strive to build and strengthen the armed forces and paramilitary forces in all respects; promote and expand the revolutionary traditions of the army; have more confidence in the army leadership and internal unity; maintain high vigilance in relation to organization and discipline; strive to educate and train themselves in all fields; uphold revolutionary characteristics and morale and maintain combat and labor capabilities.

For instance our cadres must act as models in carrying on their livelihood, studying, fighting and working; pay attention to the combatants' and office employees' living conditions and to maintaining a close link with them and strengthen friendship and militant solidarity with the masses and people of the fraternal socialist countries. We must especially strengthen close solidarity and cooperation with the Vietnamese army and people so as to safeguard and build our country and nation, to defend the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia and to contribute to maintaining peace in this region and the world.

On this occasion the Central Military Party Committee and the LPLA Supreme Command call on all cadres and combatants in the armed forces to unite as one around the party, to uphold the spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm and to further promote and enhance national traditions of dauntlessness and gallantry and the army's traditional heroism so as to firmly advance together to accomplish all party and state tasks.

For the sake of our responsibility toward our national destiny and the great socialist tasks and for the sake of the esteemed internationalist duties, let our armed forces advance.

Vientiane, 20 January 1978

[Signed] Khantai Siphandon

#### Radio Reviews LPLA Achievements

HK191142Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 19 Jan 78 HK

[Text] Over the past 2 years our armed forces have promoted and expanded their true nature, their fine traditions and model achievements developed in the past into building the country's defense and strength. Under LPRP leadership and with heightened revolutionary enthusiasm among cadres and combatants to successfully fulfill the party tasks of the revolution's new stage, our armed forces strived to conduct emulation campaigns to carry out their respective tasks actively, thereby gaining many great and glorious achievements.

In combat preparedness, with a high level of revolutionary vigilance our LPLA has united with our various nationalities to defeat all enemy encroachments upon our territory and has systematically smashed all enemy schemes and activities aimed at creating disturbances or unrest, thereby significantly contributing to safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and defending the revolutionary administration and our people's national construction task as well as defending the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Our armed forces strived in expanding the national defense forces to defend the country's territorial airspace, land and waters. Our regular, regional armed forces, infantry and guerrilla forces have been regularly trained in both political and military fields. As a result their political understanding, thinking and revolutionary attitude have been raised even further. Their tactics, strategy and potential level in different fields has also been raised. They have always been prepared to fight.

In addition they have made other model achievements in carrying out the task of persuading and mobilizing the people to build bases and in assisting them to boost production, improve their living conditions and implement the state policy of restoring and building the national economy. They have also recorded model achievements in maintaining peace and public order. With a high level of determination they have recorded many achievements in consolidating and building forces.

Our armed forces have been consolidated and trained in all fields along the line of gradually building the army into a modern and well-organized one in order to guarantee successful implementation of the tasks of defending and building a prosperous and strong country.

Profoundly understanding the new task as well as the spirit and essence of the fourth resolution of the party Central Committee, our armed forces cadres and combatants have, together with our various nationalities, concentrated on boosting production and building the national economy. They have repaired and consolidated various factories and plants attached to the army and they have scored remarkable success in producing necessary items for cadres, combatants and fraternal people. Various production units or regiments have strived to expand the cultivated area and have planted large areas of vegetables.



Worthy of note is that during the 1977 harvest season, the army's production unit No 74--despite difficulties caused by serious drought--successfully reaped hundreds of tons of rice. Other organizations, offices, schools, hospitals and branches also reaped bumper harvests. They have also achieved success in expanding livestock breeding.

These various achievements and successes by our armed forces in carrying out tasks over the past 2 years are a significant contribution to our country's defense and construction. They are in accordance with national requirements as well as the direction of our party and government to build a prosperous national economy. They are also in line with training and building our army into a true people's army and a true revolutionary army having the fine attitude of the working class.

#### Economic Construction Role Emphasized

HK191223Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lzo 0000 GMT 19 Jan 78 NK

[SIANG PASASON 19 January editorial: "The Army and Economic Construction"]

[Text] Our country's socialist transformation and socialist construction tasks, particularly building material and technical bases for the construction of an independent and sovereign economy, are not only the duties of the masses but also of the army. In the past when the Lao nation was faced with the infamous war of aggression waged by U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, while shouldering the heavy burden of fighting and resisting relentless enemy attacks, our army's cadres and combatants always spared time and labor to carry out production in each place by assisting the people in planting rice and substituting crops. Several army units assigned to the area of the old liberated zone also actively participated in building and expanding the economy, thereby effectively contributing to improved living conditions for our cadres and combatants.

With the complete liberation of our country and the establishment of the LPDR, new and favorable peacetime conditions now prevail in our country and our people are now the masters of their own destiny. Adhering to the slogan "Everything for national defense and socialist construction, everything for the happiness and prosperity of the people of all nationalities," our army now has the political duty of contributing to economic construction. The Order of the Day issued by Comrade Khantai Siphandon, national defense minister and commander in chief of the LPLA, to mark the 28th founding anniversary of the LPLA on 20 January 1977 clearly stated: Our army must uphold the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-reliance; actively organize movements to boost production, crop cultivation and livestock raising; guarantee that we have sufficient and surplus food supply; strive to gradually improve our living conditions; minimize our army's reliance on the people and pay attention to taking part in the tasks of restoring and developing our economy and culture and building socialism and the foundations for national defense and peace-keeping.

Carrying out these orders and duties, all cadres and combatants in our army have diverted their traditions of wartime revolutionary heroism into serving economic production and development plans. More and more army-run factories, plants, agricultural settlements, and crop cultivation and livestock breeding units have been restored and established. At the same time each individual combat unit has also organized movements to increase production, crop cultivation and livestock raising in its respective locality, gradually improving the living conditions of our soldiers and partially reducing its reliance on the people. Several army units have become self-sufficient in food supplies for between 1 and 3 months. In addition our cadres and combatants have also organized labor to help the people fight natural disasters--for example by digging canals and irrigation dikes--and build material and technical foundations for national economic construction and expansion.

All this is our army's noble contribution to building the foundations of our national economy. Nevertheless it is traditional that our army is never satisfied with its achievements and never ceases its efforts to carry out its tasks. During the period of the national liberation struggle, for instance, even though it scored successive victories on all battlefronts our army never abandoned efforts to advance, thereby achieving our country's complete liberation.

Under the beacon of the fourth resolution of the party Central Committee, and in the context where everyone is making every effort to contribute to national construction and to the consolidation and construction of the economic, cultural and social foundations, our army--the strong pillar of the proletarian dictatorship--must certainly further enhance its fine traditions; make greater efforts to increase production, crop cultivation and livestock raising, and to promote production in all factories and plants; and contribute organized, creative, technical and efficient labor to production so as to make the 1978 state plans a firm foundation for implementing future plans.

#### KPL DENIES JAPAN DAILY REPORT OF SRV TROOPS IN LAOS

BK170032Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0008 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY 16 January announcement]

[Text] On 11 January the Japan TIMES OF JAPAN published a report, quoting REUTER PRESS AGENCY reports based on information collected from Thai intelligence agencies, saying that Vietnam had dispatched a division of troops to the north of Cambodia via Lao territory.

The PATHET LAO NEWS AGENCY is authorized to announce that the Lao party and Government have always implemented the policy of not allowing any country to use its territory for aggression against other countries.

In other fields, the Lao party and Government have always persisted in the policy of solidarity with Vietnam and Cambodia. Since Laos became the LPDR, there have been no Vietnamese troops moving through Lao territory.

Therefore, such reports are only a fabrication and are completely groundless, aimed at creating division and misunderstanding among the Lao, Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples. This is a cunning scheme designed by the imperialists and their henchmen to widen the dispute between Vietnam and Cambodia and turn it into a dispute among Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

Vientiane, 16 January 1978

#### PRC ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SOUTHERN LAOS

BK181433Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 18 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 January the PRC economic delegation headed by Yang Jung-chieh, deputy departmental director of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, returned to Vientiane capital after ending its visit to the southern provinces of Laos.

During its 10-day visit the delegation visited production bases in Champassak, Saravane and Savannakhet Provinces where it was warmly welcomed by local provincial and district administrative committees, cadres, state employees and people in each area.

## NATION REVIEW: THAILAND, CAMBODIA TO NORMALIZE RELATIONS

BK200040Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Bangkok and Phnom Penh will on Monday [23 January] simultaneously announce their consensus to normalise diplomatic relations and foster a closer relationship, an informed source disclosed in Bangkok yesterday.

The source said the consensus was reached in the course of frequent meetings of Thai Ambassador Set Harabat and Cambodian Ambassador Sam San in Vientiane in the past 2 months.

Both sides, the source added, wanted to endorse the agreement reached in mid-July 1976 between Mr Phichai Rattakun, then the Thai foreign minister, and Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary of Cambodia who is in charge of foreign affairs.

The agreement, made during a visit of Mr Phichai to the border town of Srisophon in Cambodia, stated to the effect that the two countries would exchange ambassadors, improve demarcation of their common border, Cambodian authorities would be lenient with Thai fishermen caught encroaching on Cambodian waters, and Phnom Penh would welcome the return of Cambodians who fled into Thailand before as well as after the victory of Khmer Rouge in April 1975.

Official records as of December 31, 1977 showed a total of 14,688 displaced persons from Cambodia in Thailand.

The announcement on Monday would pledge endorsement to this Phichai-Ieng Sary agreement, the source said.

Serious talks on normalisation of relations between the two countries resumed last October when Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun met Mr Ieng Sary in New York during the annual United Nations General Assembly.

Speedy progress was made in subsequent talks between ambassadors of both countries in Vientiane.

The cordial understanding between Thailand and Cambodia was temporarily spoiled by the hard-lined anticommunist policies of the Thanin government last year.

## NATION REVIEW on Upcoming Accord

BK200100Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Base - hed for Friendlier Cambodian Ties"]

[Text] Not long after the Khmer Rouge took over Phnom Penh, Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary visited Bangkok and held talks with then Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhavan and, by implication, it was understood in Thailand that Thai-Cambodian relations were going to be friendly. It was also the time in Cambodia for the annual fish-catch in the Tonle Sap River and Cambodia needed salt to preserve the fish.

The Thai Government was actually overanxious to comply with the Cambodian request and promptly sent a consignment of salt to Aranyaprathet and it was transferred to Cambodia. Although refugees were fleeing Cambodia and atrocity stories of about a million being liquidated in Cambodia were spreading internationally, the assumption of neighbourly friendliness was not changed in Bangkok.

The assumption took a beating only when there was continuous border incursions by the Khmer Rouge and many villagers, including children, were killed. At the same time there were reports of such forays by the Khmer Rouge into Vietnam, but that did not directly concern us.

The assumption of Thai-Cambodian friendship now became just a hope. Both the Thai Government and the Thai press were strong supporters of the talks with Cambodia to iron out differences and both were strongly against tough military retaliation. But it takes two to negotiate and Cambodia was playing it very cagey. There were some talks, for instance between Foreign Minister Uppalit Pachariyangkun and Ieng Sary during the UN General Assembly session last year, but even after that the Khmer Rouge incursions into Thai territory occurred frequently.

The new authorities in Phnom Penh have a passion for secrecy and so, in consonance with their line of thinking, Thai-Cambodian talks were being held in Vientiane at the ambassadorial level when it would have been much easier to hold the talks in Bangkok or Phnom Penh. Again respecting the Cambodian wish for secrecy, the government did not report any progress achieved in the talks to the press in Bangkok.

But now it is stated that both Bangkok and Phnom Penh would normalize diplomatic relations which we would take to mean the exchange of ambassadors. The implementation of agreements reached between then Foreign Minister Phichai Rattakun and Ieng Sary when they met at the border town of Poipet is slightly out of date because the understandings then were not clouded by frequent Cambodian incursions into Thai territory.

It was then agreed that they will mutually try to improve the demarcation of the border. Possibly this is the Cambodian way of saying that once the ambassadors are exchanged and the border talks are started, there will be no more forays by the Khmer Rouge. If this is so, then the agreements reached in Vientiane are most welcome.

The announcements to be made in Bangkok and Phnom Penh are quite modest but we sincerely believe that they will form the basis of closer relations that will increase both trade and political contacts.

#### OFFICIAL: CAMBODIA STILL SUPPORTING THAI INSURGENTS

BK200044Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Khmer Rouge troops are still providing support to Thai communist insurgents operating in the lower part of northeastern Thailand which borders on Cambodia.

Lt Col Chaisi Trakunphaet, information officer of the Internal Security Command made the disclosure during a regular press conference in Bangkok yesterday.

Apart from providing Thai insurgents with arms training and arms supply, Khmer Rouge troops sometimes joined Thai insurgents in their attacks on Thai government outpost in the border area, Lt Col Chaisi said.

It has been reported that the composition of the communist force was four Khmer Rouge troops to one Thai insurgent in some recent attacks, he added.

Captured Thai insurgents and those who have surrendered gave corresponding information on their training areas inside Cambodia, he said.

## BANGKOK POST NOTES DERIAN VISIT, VIEWS MARTIAL LAW

BK200116Y Bangkok POST in English 20 Jan 78 P 6 BK

[Editorial: "Martial Law Is Only a Deterrent"]

[Text] We do not know exactly what Ms Patricia Derian, United States assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, learned about human rights in this country during her all-too-brief visit. We do not know with whom she talked or if she confined herself to just dissidents, or did she have the opportunity to talk to the men and women on the streets. Most of the young people who have placed themselves into important positions in the United States Government and on the staff of Congress are those who have gone through the Vietnam 'teach-ins' on the campuses or have aided with the Vietnamese communists against the government during the hated Vietnam war.

We should laud the motives of the strategists and planners of the human rights policy, and we should like to believe that they have idealism as their guiding principle. If the American officials who during a few days' sojourn here saw only those who have cause to complain about the government, they would get prejudiced and distorted views. Anyway, would defendants in any case consider that they have been fairly treated? In America itself murderers had always claimed they were innocent until they were taken to the electric chair.

The steps that have been taken by the government to expedite the trial of the October 6 case and the amendment of laws to permit the defendants to have counsel are steps in the right direction. The general public have to be satisfied through fair and open trial about the guilt or innocence of the defendants. Only a court judgement can satisfy the public. People had felt highly emotional one way or another over the October 6 case.

Any complaints that had been made against martial law are based on inadequate enquiries. Although there is martial law, the Thai people do not feel any restrictions. They go about their work freely, move about freely, talk freely. Martial law has been imposed to protect the rights of the majority against infringement by any militant minority.

The people have the right to protection for their lives and property. Lawless, subverted or aggressive elements must be prevented from disturbing the peace and threatening the lives of the people. Although in force, martial law has not been actually enforced. It is only there as a deterrent to prevent actions which disturb peace and order and makes living a risky business.

## KRIANGSAK TO VISIT SINGAPORE IN LATE FEBRUARY

BK191434Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] At 0900 today the Singapore ambassador to Thailand, Chi Owyang, presented a letter of invitation to Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan to visit Singapore. The ambassador discussed with the prime minister the tentative schedule of the latter's visit to his country. The prime minister plans to pay a 3-day visit to Singapore in late February.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS FOUR BURMESE REBEL GROUPS DISBAND

BK200716Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[19 January statement by Lt Col Somsak Sisuphannadit of the Supreme Command--recorded]

[Text] I would like to report on efforts by government agencies which have resulted in the disbanding of various Burmese dissident forces.



Four Burmese dissident groups used to operate from Thai soil--the People's Patriotic Party, the Antifascist People's Unity Party, the National Liberation Army and the Union Solidarity Party. These Burmese dissident forces took refuge in a cas inside Thailand along the Thai-Burmese border. Thai Government agencies exerted intensive efforts to contain these forces and to expel them from Thai soil.

According to reports, the Union Solidarity Party and the National Liberation Army disbanded in December 1977 and thus no longer have bases on Thai soil from which to conduct hostile activities against the Burmese Government. Members of these two groups still present on Thai soil no longer carry out activities against the Burmese Government.

The Antifascist People's Unity Party can be regarded as having disbanded, since its forces surrendered, along with their arms, to Mae Hong Son District officials in November 1976. Members of this party will be deported in the future.

Members of the People's Patriotic Party are no longer hiding on Thai soil.

#### GOVERNORS TALK WITH LAO OFFICIALS ON BORDER PROBLEMS

BK200132Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Local Thai authorities in Nakhon Phanom have proposed a monthly local-level meeting with Lao officials who agreed to consider the suggestion. The proposal was submitted by Nakhon Phanom Governor Somphon Klinphongsa who met a high-ranking Lao official from Savannakhet from Laos on Jan 11 at the province's Mukdahan's district conference hall.

Secretary to the Royal Thai Army, Col Wichit Bunyawat, said the Thai-Lao meeting raised four major issues: Improvement of navigation channels, repair of Mekong River's navigation markings; repatriation of Lao refugees from the province and a Thai proposal to hold monthly meetings with Laos to discuss local problems.

Col Wichit said there have been no clashes between Thai and Lao authorities in the past month at all.

At the same time, Governor Pramun Chantharachamnon of Ubon Ratchathani said a military officer from Laos had met the district officer of Khong Chiam district to discuss ways and means of avoiding skirmishes along the border. Governor Pramun said the issues raised by Lt Col Bunlouang Phengvongsa of Laos and Mr Chatsa-nga Molichat of Khong Chiam included repatriation of Lao refugees and arms smuggling from Laos into Thailand. The meeting took place on an island in the middle of Mekong River on Jan 16.

The Lao side proposed that governor of Champassak Province of Laos meet Governor Pramun to discuss wider ranging topics.

The Jan 16 meeting lasted for about 2 hours with the agreement in principle that there will be no more armed conflict between the two countries. Any problem would be discussed promptly by high-ranking officials from both sides.

A high-level meeting between governors at the local level is expected to be held before the end of this month, according to Governor Pramun.

## NHAN DAN WARNS 'IMMEASURABLE CONSEQUENCES' OF CAMBODIAN POLICY

BK200352Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 20 January Editorial: "The Truth and Our Just Cause Always Shine"--Note that contrary to standard Hanoi Radio practice, this NHAN DAN editorial was aired as the first item in this broadcast. NHAN DAN editorials usually appear as the last feature.]

[Text] What is the truth about the Vietnam-Cambodia border problem? What is the whole story on the matter? Who must be held entirely responsible for the current situation? What is the correct, unswerving stand of our government and people?

These questions which have concerned and worried goodwilled people throughout the world were clarified by the SRV Government's 31 December 1977 statement and by Premier Pham Van Dong's 4 January 1978 statement in an interview with VNA. With irrefutable facts, these documents have brought to light the truth about this matter. This truth is that right after the Cambodian people won victory in their anti-U.S. national salvation war, the reactionary authorities in Phnom Penh concluded that the time had come for them to expose their true nature by deliberately provoking a conflict and committing crimes against our people in the border area in order to fan the flames of national hatred, and by methodically and systematically pursuing their hostile policy of opposing the SRV. Their towering crimes have trampled underfoot all general ethical principles by pushing cruelty so far as directing the gun barrels in the hands of the Cambodian people--barrels still hot from the sacred fighting against the common enemy. The U.S. imperialists-- at the loyal Vietnamese comrades-in-arms who contributed their blood and bones to the Cambodian people's 17 April 1975 victory.

On whom did the Phnom Penh leaders rely to continue their fight when they did not have a foothold, and with whom did they share each grain of rice and sweet potato? What fine accomplishment do they expect to achieve for Democratic Cambodia by systematically turning the youths of their country into feudal tyrants who behead, tear out livers and open the stomachs of Vietnamese children, old people and women living peacefully on Vietnamese territory? If this is not a consistent policy aimed at creating national hatred and deliberately encroaching on Vietnamese territory, how else can one explain the fact that over the past 2 years and more they have constantly rejected the good will of our government by turning down all our proposals for promptly holding negotiations to peacefully resolve the border problem on the basis of the spirit of friendship and brotherhood? How can there be any other explanation for the fact that since early May 1975 they have repeatedly committed thousands of encroachments upon Vietnamese territory, killed, injured or abducted thousands of people, burned thousands of houses and looted a considerable amount of people's property?

We have shown maximum patience and adhered to reason to the end. However, all patience is limited. The time came when we no longer had any other measures by which to defend our inviolable sovereignty and territory and to protect the lives and property of our cherished compatriots, and we could no longer allow the reactionary Cambodian authorities to nurture the illusion that we were patient because we were weak and that they could continue their encroachments without being countered. We had no choice but to take action in our own self-defense; and the entirely legitimate retaliation of the Vietnamese people cannot avoid inflicting heavy losses on those who have advocated killing our people, looting their property and encroaching on our territory. The whole world knows this. The Cambodian people know this. The imperialists and the reactionaries worldwide who have nurtured ambitions in Southeast Asia also know this, and the reactionary Cambodian authorities--although they have made stern statements--know more than anyone else how they have been countered.

Another thing which they clearly realize is that they themselves must answer before the Cambodian people as to the consequences which their blind adventurous policy has caused and will continue to cause for Cambodia. One can hear from the other side of the Vietnam-Cambodia border, in concert with the resounding fire of weapons, a loud song of triumph. They have fabricated the so-called military, political, economic and financial setbacks of the Vietnamese armed forces who have supposedly carried out aggression, expansionism and territorial annexation. They have given birth to the myth of the so-called 6 January 1978 victory which they claim to have been extremely great and comparable to the great victory won on 17 April 1975.

Countless outstanding children of the heroic Cambodian nation sacrificed their lives to make the 17 April 1975 victory possible, liberating their fatherland from the U.S. imperialists' aggressive yoke. What do the souls of these fallen people think, about an extremely gross slander against history? What do the victorious heroes of 1975 think about this betraying comparison, a comparison deliberately designed to besmirch the legitimate glory of their historic day of 17 April 1975 after the opening of fire on friends who just in the recent past made contributions to their victory?

If they do not quickly bring themselves to a halt on this criminal path, the leaders in Phnom Penh must surely understand where it will lead them. What is more dangerous is that along with boastful statements and hate-filled, grossly slanderous words against the Vietnamese people, the Cambodian leaders continue to have their troops repeatedly launch stealthy attacks, making deep trusts into Vietnamese territory and continuing to commit crimes.

Obviously their boastful, slanderous allegations reeking with national vindictiveness can in no way fool anybody. Their ruthless warmongering acts have only caused them to be isolated both at home in the international arena. Legitimate world public opinion, which enthusiastically supports the cause of solidarity among nations against imperialism and colonialism and which is eager for peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, is more and more critical of them. Conversely it understands, sympathizes with and supports the just stand of our government and peoples. It supports the line we advocate--the line of negotiations aimed at resolving the border problem peacefully and in the spirit of fraternal friendship.

The Cambodian leaders' erroneous arguments have only further exposed their true nature. They have brazenly stated that the Vietnamese are fighting them in order to loot rice, intervene in their internal affairs and force Cambodia to become a member of an organization called the "Indochina federation."

The invincible strength of the Vietnamese nation is primarily the strength of a just cause. We fought from one generation to another for national independence and freedom, while at the same time doing our best to contribute to the liberation cause of the oppressed peoples. We have shouldered the greatest part of the burden in a struggle that lasted nearly half a century, in order to put an end to French Colonialism and the so-called era of French-dominated Indochina. We defeated the U.S. imperialists and frustrated their plot to turn the three countries of the Indochina Peninsula into new-type colonies. Since liberation of the three countries of this peninsula, the Vietnamese people have cherished only the aspiration of establishing a fraternal friendship on the basis of complete equality and of mutual respect and assistance. Our party, government and people have on many occasions expressed the desire to continue the policy of long-term solidarity. This is a special relationship and a comradely and brotherly friendship. The incredible charge about an "Indochina federation" strategy which other people have levied against us is simply a product churned out of sick minds which are trying to break off all contact with the beautiful past and alienate themselves from the lofty sentiments of their own peoples.



The Vietnamese people and Government are determined to persevere in the line of solidarity and, through the path of negotiations, to solve the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue in a friendly manner. The policy of arousing national hatred, making false accusations and uttering slanderous allegations, and resorting to force to oppose the Vietnamese people-- a policy which the Cambodian leaders are now pursuing--will certainly go bankrupt, and the consequences will be immeasurable.

#### Cambodian Charges Answered

BK191246Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Cambodian Authorities Are Pursuing a Dangerous Policy Against Vietnam"--Passages appearing in brackets reflect additional material or rewording from an otherwise identical version of this commentary broadcast by Hanoi's International Service in Mandarin at 0330 GMT on 19 January.]

[Text] For more than 2 years the Cambodian armed forces have conducted systematic, premeditated and centralized armed attacks against Vietnamese territory in the Vietnam-Cambodia border region, perpetrating numerous savage crimes and seriously worsening the border situation between the two countries as well as worsening bilateral relations.

This painful situation could have been resolved much earlier if the Cambodian authorities had responded positively to Vietnam's reasonable, goodwill proposal.

It is common knowledge that since May 1975, when the Cambodian side began its armed attacks against Vietnamese territory, the Vietnamese side has time and again proposed that both sides meet to peacefully settle the border issue in a spirit of comradeship and brotherhood.

However, the Cambodian authorities have persistently and categorically rejected the idea of negotiations and have continued to launch large-scale armed attacks on Vietnamese territory. On 31 December 1977 they publicly revealed this problem and, distorting the truth in an attempt to deceive public opinion into believing that they were the victim of aggression, slanderously charged that Vietnam encroached on Cambodia. Nevertheless, truth will always prevail. The world's progressive peoples, who have stood on the side of Vietnam for years in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors, feel that their good will is affected each time they hear Radio Democratic Cambodia making insolent anti-Vietnam criticisms using such terms as "the Vietnamese enemy," "the Hitlerite fascists" and so on.

The Mexican newspaper UNIVERSAL on 6 January wrote: The Cambodian authorities are isolated by their own actions. They have closed the borders, neglected relations with friends, followed an hegemonic [Mandarin version substitutes "chauvinistic, nationalistic" for "hegemonic"] policy and treated their Vietnamese brothers like enemies. Since they have forgotten their past common struggle, they have provoked a dispute which has clouded their own future.

What the Cambodian authorities are doing, conflicts with what they have said. [The Cambodian authorities have slandered the revolutionary moral qualities and the tested heroic character of the Vietnamese people, with the only result being that they have made themselves look uglier as the malicious accusers.] In the past few days Cambodia's propaganda ministry has repeatedly launched a war cry against what the Cambodian authorities term "the Vietnamese enemy's scheme to force Cambodia into an Indochina federation." In reference to their own propaganda ploy, the Cambodian authorities have put forth the precondition that negotiations can be held only when Vietnam ceases forcing Cambodia into an Indochina federation.

This stand of the Cambodian authorities is simply a wanton act of destruction. [This is an ugly distortion by the Cambodian authorities who harbor ulterior motives.] How can the Cambodian side slander Vietnam about an issue to which Vietnam has never once given a thought? How can the Cambodian authorities deceive public opinion when what Cambodia calls the Indochina federation is a totally strange and remote concept for Vietnam?

It is common knowledge that Vietnam's unswerving policy toward the two neighboring, fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia is to strengthen the militant solidarity, mutual trust, long term cooperation and mutual assistance in all fields in accordance with the principles of equality, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and respect for each country's aspiration to develop along its own line in accordance with its circumstances and specific conditions.

This stand was once again solemnly expounded in the statement made by the Government of the SRV on 31 December 1977 regarding the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue. The statement said: The VCP, the Government of the SRV and the Vietnamese people always respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and freedom of other countries and recognize that this is the correct principle and line for defending their own national independence.

Along with its refusal to sit down at the negotiation table, Cambodia has stepped up hostile actions against Vietnam. This is a dangerous policy which can benefit only the international reactionaries and imperialists. It does not benefit the Vietnamese or the Cambodian peoples; neither can it benefit the cause of peace and friendship in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Angolan foreign minister declared: The Cambodian side must accept Vietnam's reasonable proposal expounded in the 31 December 1977 statement and sit down at the negotiation table in order to settle the border issue on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. This declaration of the Angolan foreign minister reflects the urgent aspiration of the Vietnamese people, the Cambodian people and the world's progressive people.

#### Cambodian Attacks Continue

OW200901Y Hanoi VNA in English 0843 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 20--In the past 2 days, the Cambodian armed forces continued to violate the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam.

At 1 pm on January 18, a Cambodian armed force intruded five kilometres into Vietnamese territory in Ca Tum area, Tay Ninh Province. It was intercepted by the local armed forces of Vietnam which killed or wounded 8 Cambodians.

From 1115 am to 0015 pm on January 19, the Cambodian armed forces fired 70 mortar rounds, including 130mm shells on Cao Xa area, in the suburbs of Tay Ninh town, killing 4 Vietnamese civilians.

From 7 am to 11 am and from 3 pm to 5 pm, the same day, the Cambodian armed forces also fired many mortar rounds, including 130mm shells on Chau Doc town, capital of An Giang Province, causing losses in lives and property to the local population.

On January 19, the local Vietnamese armed forces punished the Cambodian armed forces who occupied Vietnamese territory in Phu Cuong area, An Giang Province.

Preliminary reports say that the Vietnamese side wiped out a battalion, badly mauled two other battalions, captured many intruders and seized more than 100 weapons.

The Vietnamese people severely warn the Cambodian authorities that if they continue to send armed forces to violate the territorial sovereignty of Vietnam, shell villages, districts, towns, and provincial capitals of Vietnam and commit other crimes against the Vietnamese people, then they must bear the responsibility for all the consequences from their criminal actions.

#### More Foreign Support Cited

BK191629Y Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 19--"The Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Committee hopes that the border issue (between Vietnam and Cambodia) will be settled by peaceful means," said F. Hagara, president of the committee (affiliated to the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations), in a letter to the Vietnamese Embassy in Prague on January 16. Hagara expressed the committee's belief that "the friendship consolidated by flesh and blood of the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia in their common struggle will triumph and will serve the interests of peace in Indochina and in Asia as a whole." "The Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Committee firmly supports the stand on the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its statement of Dec 31, 1977, and fully approves the SRV Government's proposal for an early settlement of the border issue by means of negotiations in a spirit of fraternal friendship, Hagara continued.

The National Council of Mexican Movement for Peace in a recent statement said: "Vietnam and Cambodia are two neighbours and fraternal countries. Their friendship has been steered in the protracted and valiant struggle for nearly a century against colonialism, especially in their fight against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen. This common struggle is a decisive factor for the complete victory of the Vietnamese and Cambodian revolution." The statement called on the Cambodian side to stop every armed conflict and proceed to a peaceful and friendly settlement of the border conflict by negotiations.

While receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to India Nguyen Van Sinh, on Jan. 11, Chandra Shekhar, chairman of the Janata Party, declared: "India's consistent stand is that it is necessary to settle this conflict through peaceful negotiation, and not through the continuation of conflict, because conflict is not beneficial to the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia and to peace in Southeast Asia". He said that the Indian Government and people and the Janata Party are ready to do all they can to bring about negotiations.

The Polish paper *TRZEBKI* on Jan. 13 said: "The conflicts on the Vietnam-Cambodian border between the armies of the two countries who together fought and won victory in their common struggle, are regrettable. Vietnam's fair and reasonable proposal for a peaceful settlement on the border issue has been time and again refuted. Finally, the Vietnamese army has to fight back in self-defence. Nevertheless, Vietnam is ready to participate in an immediate negotiation." The paper stressed that the interests of Vietnam and Cambodia require that there must be peace on the border between the two countries.

The Hungarian weekly *MAGYARORSZAG* on January 15 said: "The Cambodian side has chosen the road of provocation and has turned down the proposal of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It has gone against the interests of the Cambodian people themselves, and therefore must bear heavy responsibility." The paper stressed: "It is necessary to restore the friendship built between the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples in the national liberation struggle and, as Premier Pham Van Dong has said, that the two sides must sit down without delay, at the negotiation table at any level to settle the border issue."

## LAO ARMY'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

## Vo Nguyen Giap's Greetings

BK191625Y Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 19--Vice Premier and Minister of National Defence General Vo Nguyen Giap today sent his warmest greetings to Khamtai Siphandon, vice premier and minister of national defence of Laos, on the 29th anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army. The message of greetings says:

"Under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the LPLA has, together with the Lao people of all nationalities, valiantly overcome innumerable hardships and trials and repeatedly won great successes during the two protracted wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, and brought the struggle for national liberation to complete victory, thus creating the people's democratic republic state and opening a period of most brilliant development in the history of the Lao people of all nationalities.

Over the past 2 years, the LPLA, continuing its glorious revolutionary struggle, has, together with the entire Lao people, overcome new hardships and trials, foiled all schemes and acts of sabotage by imperialism and its stooges, and firmly defended the revolutionary gains and won important successes for the cause of national construction, making the Lao People's Democratic Republic an inviolable outpost of socialism in South-east Asia and heightening its prestige and position in the international arena.

As a comrade and close companion-in-arms sharing the same ideal with the Lao people and the LPLA, the Vietnamese armed forces are very proud and elated at these great, all-sided and firm achievements of the LPLA. I sincerely wish the brotherly Lao people and LPLA further progress in successfully implementing the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and record still more brilliant achievements in this new stage of revolution.

On this glorious historic day, I express my deep gratitude for the strong support and valuable assistance rendered to the Vietnamese people and armed forces in a spirit of pure and fraternal proletarian internationalism in the previous stages as well as in the present stage of revolution by the People's Revolutionary Party, the Government, the people and the People's Liberation Army of Laos.

The Vietnamese armed forces are very glad to see that the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the treaty on delineation of the national border between our two countries, already put into effect, have firmly consolidated and enhanced the special friendship and the close militant solidarity between our two peoples and armies. The fine success of the official friendship visit to Vietnam made in September 1977 by a military delegation of the LPDR is a vivid manifestation of that warm friendship and great relationship."

## Lao Attache's Film Show

BK191631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 16 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 19--A film show was held here this evening by Chamnian Bounleut, military attache to the Lao Embassy in Vietnam, to mark the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Liberation Army (Jan 20). Ambassador Khamta Douangthongla of the Lao People's Democratic Republic was present. Attending the show were Lieutenant General Le Quang Dao, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army, and many other high ranking officers. Also present were many military attaches of other embassies.



A meeting was held on this occasion here this afternoon by the command of the "Chien Thang" (Victory) division of the VPA.

'Model' Border Treaty Cited

OW200831Y Hanoi VNA in English 0756 GMT 20 Jan 78 C

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 20--NHAN DAN today warmly acclaims the Lao People's Liberation Army for the achievements it has recorded over the past 29 years. In an article on the 29th anniversary of the Lao army the paper writes:

"Under the correct and talented leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao People's Liberation Army has grown through a hard struggle for national salvation.

"Over the past 2 years and more, in defence of their country and on guard at the front line of socialism in Southeast Asia, the Lao armed forces have joined the entire people in foiling sabotage schemes by the imperialists and their henchmen, firmly protecting the gains of revolution, thus enhancing the prestige of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the international arena."

On the ties between the armed forces and peoples of Vietnam and Laos, NHAN DAN says: "In the decades-long fight against their common enemy, the Lao people and their army and the Vietnamese people and their armed forces stood shoulder to shoulder for the independence and freedom of each country. The Vietnamese people and army forces treasure the militant solidarity and the rare and great friendship between the two countries, which was a main factor deciding the victories of the two nations. The strength of the solidarity between the armed forces and peoples of Vietnam and Laos is invincible, well tested, and unbreakable."

The paper expresses the Vietnamese people's sincere gratitude for the strong support and extremely precious and greatly effective assistance given them by the Lao party, Government, Front, people and army in a lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism. It recalls the exchange of visits by party, government and army leaders of the two countries, which, it says, have marked a new stage of development of the special friendship.

NHAN DAN says: "The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic meets the fundamental interests of the two peoples, and conforms to the interest of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. The treaty on the delineation of national borders signed between the two countries on the basis of complete equality and respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity has made an important contribution to strengthening their militant solidarity and to their joint efforts in building a permanent border of friendship between the two brotherly countries."

"These documents can serve as a model for the settlement of legitimate national interests through a correct combination of patriotism and proletarian internationalism and a policy of good neighbourhood."

GDR'S MUECKENBERGER MEETS HANOI VCP OFFICIALS

LD191908Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 19 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi--The delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Erich Mueckenberg, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Auditing Commission, was received on Thursday, the 3d day of his friendship visit to Vietnam, by the Hanoi city VCP committee.

After a cordial welcome by Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party committee of the capital, hosts and guests had several hours of comradely talks on matters of party activities.

Le Van Luong gave an account of the extensive tasks of the Hanoi communists in transforming the Vietnamese capital into a socialist metropolis, and of the inhabitants self-denying labors to fulfill the state plan.

VNA TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S THAILAND VISIT

OW121655Y Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 12 Jan 78 OW

[The Bangkok Radio text of this communique was published on page J 3 in the Thailand section of the 12 January DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 12--The following joint communique, done in Bangkok on January 12, is about Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh's visit to the Kingdom of Thailand:

At the invitation of the Government of Thailand, his excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Thailand from January 9 to 12, 1973.

During the visit, his excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh was granted an audience by his majesty the King of Thailand at Phuphing Palace, Chiang Mai.

His excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh called on his excellency General Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, as well as his excellency Dr Sunthon Hongladarom, deputy prime minister, and his excellency Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs.

His excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh visited a number of agricultural and industrial establishments in areas near Bangkok.

His excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh also held talks with his excellency Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun.

Present on the Vietnamese side were his excellency Vo Dong Giang, vice minister for foreign affairs; his excellency Le Duy Trinh, vice minister for agriculture; and other senior officials.

Present on the Thai side were his excellency Mr Wong Phonnikon, deputy minister of foreign affairs; his excellency Mr Aphon Siphiphath, deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives; and senior officials from the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Office of the Prime Minister.

The talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, and exchanged views about the relations between the two countries and a number of questions of mutual concern.

The two sides were of the view that the present situation in Southeast Asia had undergone profound changes favourable to the development of mutually beneficial relations among countries in the region, thereby contributing to the cause of genuine peace, independence and neutrality in Southeast Asia.

The two sides reaffirmed their determination to consolidate and develop the relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which had been initially normalized and improved on the basis of the two joint communiques, done in Hanoi on August 6, 1976, and the joint communique made public in Bangkok and Hanoi on December 2, 1977. They also reaffirmed that the political system of either country was solely the internal affair of that country, and that the difference between the political systems of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand should not be any obstacle to the further development of amicable relations and fruitful cooperation between the two nations.

The two sides believed that the continued efforts to strengthen mutual understanding and on the basis of which to step up the friendly and good neighbourly relations and cooperation between the two countries would correspond to the earnest aspirations and the legitimate interests of the Thai and the Vietnamese peoples, and would actively contribute to developing friendship and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries.

The two sides agreed to establish their respective embassies and to exchange ambassadors as soon as possible. They would join efforts to resolve the outstanding bilateral questions, within the limits of each country's capabilities, in a peaceful and friendly manner, as envisaged in the joint communique of August 6, 1976.

To mark the new development in the relationship between the two countries, His Excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh and His Excellency Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun signed an agreement on trade, and on economic and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand. The two sides expressed their satisfaction that the agreement signaled an important step forward in their cooperative endeavours for mutual benefits, and would promote closer relations between their two nations.

The two sides agreed to exchange at an early date trade, economic, scientific, and technical delegations to discuss the implementation of the aforesaid agreement.

His Excellency Phung The Tai, in charge of the Civil Aviation Administration and on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun, on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, signed an agreement between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kingdom of Thailand for air services between and beyond their respective territories. The two sides believed that the agreement would facilitate contacts between their two nations, and would strengthen their bilateral relations in the interests of both countries, and would contribute to the common benefit of the region.

The two sides agreed in principle to normalize postal and telecommunication services between their two countries.

Both sides agreed on the desirability of holding discussions on the question of delimitation of sea boundaries between the two countries in the spirit of friendship, equality, mutual understanding and mutual respect, on the basis of equitable principles, and in keeping with international law and practices.

The two sides were satisfied with the positive results of the goodwill visit to Thailand by his excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh, and were convinced that this visit had actively contributed to consolidating and strengthening the friendly and good neighbourly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

His excellency Nguyen Duy Trinh sincerely thanked the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand for the warm, cordial and very thoughtful reception extended to him and the members of his party during his stay in Thailand.

#### RESULTS OF CONSTITUTION DRAFTING COMMISSION MEETING

OW200341Y Hanoi VNA in English 0228 GMT 20 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 20--The fourth plenary meeting of Vietnam's constitution drafting commission ended in success here on January 18. During three days of work the commission discussed a number of concrete problems concerning the content of the draft constitution as suggested by its permanent body. It unanimously agreed on these problems and noted that they had concretised the line of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and reflected the practical conditions of the Vietnamese revolution and its requirements in the new stage.

The commission discussed the suggestions made by its permanent body concerning the holding of discussions of the draft constitution among cadres and other people. It noted that such discussions are very important political activities to bring into play the people's right to socialist collective mastery of society and raise the people's consciousness of their right and duty to join in elaborating the fundamental law of the Vietnamese state. The draft will be discussed first among high and middle-ranking officials of the party, state, army and Fatherland Front and deputies to the National Assembly and representatives of the provincial and municipal people's councils. Then it will be brought under discussion among public employees, workers, peasants, soldiers and other strata of the population.

The drafting commission will propose the National Assembly Standing Committee to ratify the plan and decision to bring the draft under discussion among cadres and other people as from mid-February. The meeting wound up yesterday after commission chairman Troung Chinh summed up the discussions at the recent meeting.

#### PREMIER'S CIRCULAR ON REVIEWING AGRICULTURE RESOLUTION

BK191326Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The premier has issued a circular on reviewing implementation of Council of Ministers resolution 61-CP on reorganizing production and improving agricultural and forestry management. Over the past nearly 2 years many localities and sectors have undergone initial changes as a result of their implementation of the resolution from the grassroots level upward, along the line of large-scale socialist production.

In order to clearly evaluate the results obtained as well as outstanding problems, and particularly to compare these results with new requirements outlined in the resolution of the fourth party congress and the resolutions of the VCP Central Committee's second and third plenums, the prime minister recently issued a circular which provides guidance to various provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward and to various sectors on how to make an initial review of the emulation drive to reorganize production and improve agricultural and forest management, from the basic up to the central level. After pointing out the purposes of the review, the circular elaborates on the following three specific requirements:

1. Correctly evaluate the results obtained, redetermine the contents of the task of reorganizing production and improving management at the grassroots and district levels,



correct errors, and revise the abovementioned task in line with the spirit of the VCP Central Committee's second and third plenums--the new documents of the government dealing with the district-level organization.

2. Through the review, find positive measures to step up the emulation drive: draw conclusions on the contents and implementation methods in order to achieve uniform top-to-bottom guidance; and associate the emulation drive to reorganize production with efforts to build the district level, consolidate weak cooperatives and carry out yearly production plans.

3. On the basis of clearly defining the contents and implementation methods for reorganizing production and improving management at the grassroots and district levels, we must clearly delineate the responsibilities of the provincial level and of various sectors and ministries at the central level in support of the emulation drive.

As for how to conduct the review, the circular urges various localities and sectors to follow the spirit of directive No 208 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, resolution 61-CP of the Council of Ministers and various resolutions of the party congress and the VCP Central Committee's second and third plenums, and emphasizes important points relating to various echelons and sectors.

With regard to the grassroots level, it is necessary to elaborate on such matters as expanding the scope of cooperatives and reorganizing production elements within cooperatives including manpower, land, relations between production units and specialized work teams, improvement of management, organization of the management apparatus at cooperatives, guarantee of cooperative members' right to collective ownership in production and distribution, and reorganization of production and improvement of management at various state farms and forest sites.

With the mountainous region in particular, it is necessary to pay attention to the matters concerning the land management, allocation of land and forests to cooperatives, and the strengthening of weak cooperatives. Emphasis should also be placed on associating the reorganization of production with activities involving sedentary farming and sedentary life.

As for the district level, through this review it must strive to reach initial conclusions on adopting an agro-industrial or agriculture-forestry-industry structure in planning work; on developing areas for specialized and intensive cultivation at the district level; on the organizational form of state operations at the district level; on reorganizing the animal husbandry sector; on the use of 10-15 percent of the cultivated area to serve stock breeding; on the position and tasks of various economic technical complexes [cumj kinh tees kyx thuastj] in reorganizing production at the district level and helping the district level increase its guidance work; on handling the work force in a concentrated and uniform manner at the district level; on building the material-technical basis; on the service business system [heej thoongs kinh doanh phucj vuj]; on organizing the circulation and distribution of goods and the people's lives at the district level; on party leadership and state guidance; and on promoting the masses' right to collective ownership on the district scale.

With regard to the provincial-level and various sectors, it is necessary to reexamine the participation of provincial-level and the central-level sectors in the past emulation drive; to delineate responsibilities and activities to be carried out by the sectors concerned in the period ahead; and to review the leadership activities of various party echelons, the guidance efforts of the state and the participation of various mass organizations in the emulation drive.

## REGIONAL COMMANDERS WARN AGAINST ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTS

## Fourth Region Commander

BK181517Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The commander of the Sriwijaya Fourth Region Military Command, Brig Gen Obrin Satjakusumah, has pointed out that national stability is a prerequisite for national development, because with stability we can create a favorable climate and enthusiasm for carrying out development.

Speaking at a flag ceremony at the Palembang garrison headquarters this morning, the general said that the armed forces as a government organization will take resolute measures against anyone who undermines the national leadership and tries to frustrate the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly general session.

On the occasion the commander also inaugurated an antiriot unit with elements from the Fourth Region Military Command and its main force.

## First Territorial Defense Commander

BK181519Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 17 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The commander of the First Territorial Defense Command, Maj Gen G. H. Mantik, has said that if the abuse of freedom of expression under the pretext of exercising human rights through instigation and misleading public opinion is permitted to go on, it may create confusion and disturb security and order. Furthermore it will provide an opportunity for subversive elements and extremists to carry out activities detrimental to national stability and unity.

General Mantik called on all military units in the First Territorial Defense Command to enhance their preparedness and vigilance.

## Seventh Region Commander

BK181521Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 18 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The commander of the Diponegoro Seventh Region Military Command, Maj Gen Sumitro, has ordered all units under his command to take resolute measures against anyone who undermines the national leadership and to help insure the success of the forthcoming general session of the People's Consultative Assembly. He told all military units to enhance their vigilance and preparedness and to preserve unity among the military services and the people.

The commander said that a handful of people are trying to frustrate the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly general session by creating issues via the mass media and by resorting to physical violence. They are expected to further consolidate their activities by attracting public attention in January and February. In this connection Maj General Sumitro reminded all units not to be influenced and provoked by their activities.

## STUDENT LEADERS PETITION MALIK FOR 'CLEAN' GOVERNMENT

BK191619Y Hong Kong .PP in English 1436 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Jan 19 (AFP)--Fifteen student leaders from Semarang, Central Java, today presented congress Speaker Adam Malik with a demand for the establishment of a clean government in Indonesia.

The students, representing various universities in the Central Javanese capital, expressed their dissatisfaction over the inefficiency of parliament and congress in exercising their right of control on the government. The students also criticized the government's economic policies, corruption and abuse of power by officials (and the) absence of equality before the law.

The students told reporters after the meeting, they thought Malik's answers to their questions and complaints "were inclined to side with the authorities."

#### MOSLEM EXTREMIST IMPLICATES LIBYA IN ARMS AID

BK181037Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0708 GMT 18 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Medan, Jan 18 (ANTARA)--A former DI/TII [Darul Islam/Tentara Islam Indonesia--State of Islam/Islamic Army of Indonesia] (Darul Islam) rebel leader told the local district court here Tuesday the clandestine "Komando Jihad" [Crusade Command] movement has managed to obtain arms and financial aid from the Libyan Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Rivai Ahmad, 45, who testified against T. Z. alias S., the defendant in the trial of the "Komando Jihad" case, said the weapons and money would be used to revive the defunct DI/TII armed movement in Indonesia. He admitted he went to Kuala Lumpur twice in 1975 as a "Komando Jihad" envoy in attempts to meet the Libyan charge d'affaires at the Malaysian capital. Rivai Ahmad said the "Komando Jihad" was to get \$12 billion [as received] in military aid from Libya in the form of 300,000 pieces of modern weapons of various types. The aid would be repaid after "a Moslem Indonesian state that is free from communism" has been founded, he said.

Rivai Ahmad stated the "Komando Jihad" also planned to send five youths from every province in Indonesia to Libya to undergo military training. The former DI/TII leader admitted that he met former DI/TII leaders, Teuku Daud Beureuh and Hasan Bitiro, in Kuala Lumpur. Rivai Ahmad said he wrote a letter addressed to President Suharto on behalf of the DI/TII which was signed by Daud Beureuh. But he told the court that he had no knowledge about the alleged plan of sabotage which would be carried out by T. Z. alias S. when President Suharto made a visit to North Sumatra.

#### AFP Details

BK191657Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1435 GMT 19 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 19 (AFP)--A "commander" of the fanatic illegal Moslem organization "the Holy War Command" had proposed the hijacking of an airplane outside Indonesia to release detained Moslems in Indonesia and obtain funds, testimony in a subversion trial in Medan reportedly revealed today.

Witness Budiarto told the court examining the case against the commander, identified only by initials, that the effort should be made by using explosives. The plan, however, was never carried out for unknown reasons.

The trial earlier revealed a request made by the Moslem movement for 300,000 pieces of firearms from Libya. The request was contained in letters addressed to Libyan President Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and delivered by a courier to the Libyan Embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

## YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT DORONJSKI TO ARRIVE 23 JAN

BK200859Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0755 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 20 (ANTARA)--Vice President Stevan Doronjski of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia is expected to arrive here Monday [23 January] for a 5-day official visit at the invitation of the Government of Indonesia. He is accompanied by his wife and several Yugoslav government officials.

The State Secretariat announced Thursday Vice President Doronjski will have talks with President Suharto and his Indonesian counterpart Hamengku Buwono. He will also discuss questions of bilateral interest with ranking Indonesian Government officials. The Yugoslav state guests will fly home after a brief visit to Bali.

## MOCHTAR SEES NEED FOR U.S. AT SEA LAW MEETING

BK190843Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0709 GMT 19 Jan 77 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 18 (ANTARA)--Indonesian ad-interim Foreign Minister Prof Mochtar Kusumaatmadja told the press here Wednesday that the likelihood that the United States was going to attend the next sea law conference after all was "a good thing". He pointed to an earlier statement by the United States after conclusion of the recent sixth sea law conference, that the United States had decided not to attend the next sea law conference. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, who at present also doubles as minister of justice (his old cabinet post), has several times led the Indonesian delegation to previous sea law conferences.

The minister said the United States had apparently felt disappointed by the text of the decision of the last sea law conference with regard to the continental shelf. The United States was against the conference's decision in the matter, which the United States believed would make it impossible to undertake efficient and economic exploitation of maritime resources.

He said the United States might have since reconsidered its stance as not in the interest of the United States particularly since the next conference would take up not just the problem of continental shelves, but other subjects, including the problem of militarily strategic straits, as well. The minister also pointed to approaches being made by the Group of 77, which would have a decisive say in the seventh sea law conference.

The minister also reported that even now there had been statements coming from landlocked and geographically disadvantaged states pointing to a desire of being allowed to participate to a greater degree in the exploitation of marine wealth in economic zones. These countries made up more than one third of the conference participants, the minister said, and if their aspirations were not attended to the conference might be in for a failure. The next conference, the minister said, would therefore be faced with two decisive issues, namely how to accommodate the desires of the landlocked states, and how to strike a balance between the interests of the Group of 77 and those of the United States.

## BRIEFS

EAST JAVA RICE PRODUCTION--Agriculture Minister Tojib Hadiwijaya has told the East Java governor that his province was first in food production in 1977. East Java produced 6,659,000 tons of dried paddy--59,500 tons over its target. The minister encouraged the province to further increase food production. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK]

RICE FROM PHILIPPINES--The National Paddy Authority of the Philippines has announced that the Philippine Government has approved the export of an additional 4,000 metric tons of rice to Indonesia. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1300 GMT 13 Jan 78 BK]

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